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TELEPHONE MAIN 661.

THE WEATHER

Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Fair and warmer, except near the coast.

ALOHA! ALOHA!!

The great white fleet has arrived at Honolulu and has received the gracious welcome of a warm-hearted people who never failed, in all their history, to yield generous interest to the man, or ship, who sought out their beautiful Island home.

The man or woman who has lived in the Hawaiian Islands can easily picture the scene made by these splendid ships as they rose from the horizon and approached the bay at the foot of Diamond Head and the city that nestles there. The great, wide blue sea, calm as a mirror, peaceful as a sleeping child; the mountainous island, green, from the white foam-crests that mark its touch with the ocean, to the red and brown summits of lava that buried the verdure a thousand years ago; the golden glow of a tropic sun over all; and the soft, alluring cry of "Aloha! Aloha!" as it rose and fell from the thousands that lingered on bay and sea coasts to give greeting. The picture, once seen, is never forgotten, no matter what of strife and pain and loss shall follow; it is one of the experiences of life that stand out vividly, cheerily, happily, for all time that it left the one who met it.

Civilization can do much, but it rarely eradicates the instinctive natural qualities of a gentle race, and it is well it does not. And no gentler, kinder, more fascinating people ever dwelt on earth, nor gave greeting to the stranger, than these Hawaiians; we may absorb them, gradually eliminate them in a racial sense; but time itself will never destroy the grace and grade of their utter friendliness to the stranger; it is chiefest among the cardinal attributes of the race, and a beautiful thing altogether!

CLE ELUM'S HORROR.

The sympathy of the whole Northwest will go out to the stricken families of Cle Elum in the ravage that sought her out at dawn on Thursday morning.

Of all the horrible things that beset humanity, the powder explosion is the most flagrant, the most indelible, the most unsparing. Human care and foresight, nor human law, seems to be able to fend against the dreadful disintegration of the stuff; remote as it may be from the ordinary haunts of men, it seems the crisis of explosion never arrives until there are enough people around to make the hazard and the fact terribly significant. Not once in a hundred years does the hideous agency do its worst with a single sacrifice to the record; always there must be ten, or a dozen, or fifty, or more, to mark the dread re-creation and add to the accursed fear of it that has always existed.

If we Americans can ever halt in our frenzied activities long enough to think and do the right thing in this relation, we will stop the transit of the stuff, and hold it in water-storage at the source of manufacture; or better still, we will abandon it absolutely as an universal commercial agency. This is a ridiculous suggestion, of course, but there is no telling the range of common sense to which humanity may soar when the dollar has come to occupy the lower standard in the scale of human life and human peace.

STAY WITH IT!

Now that Astoria has taken the telephone bit in its teeth, it were well to stay with it. Of course there must be a certain amount of champing, but the main thing is to shut our teeth down on it and hold fast until a

new and better deal is given us and we are prompted to relinquish the grind. We believe the issue will find its quickest solution, for all concerned, in the strategic force of patronage withheld; that the withdrawal of 600 or 800 instruments from the homes and offices out of the thousand or more now in use here, will do more to emphasize and stimulate the issue than anything we can do, and it has the virtue of leaving us free from legal entanglement and all side issues and interests, while going straight to the solar plexus of the company. There is no such leverage as an abated, or an eliminated patronage to bring the biggest and the smallest dealer to terms. It is the old, old story of the "boycott," of course; but in the present instance, it commends itself admirably, because it leaves the patron absolutely free from all responsibility and reduces the situation to the mere plane of barter, in which both parties are free as air, the telephone company to sell and the citizen to buy; and it has the additional virtue, that we, who would refuse to take, pay for, and use the telephone, would scarcely be depriving ourselves of anything, considering the quality of the service now rendered.

The telephone trust is quite able to replace the present system here with a far better one; but it follows the old and hackneyed rule of all trusts and "jockeys" a lot before it yields, since too ready an acquiescence might be read as a confession of the justice of the demand we are making. Trusts never give up anything they can avoid; their rule is to take, not give, and the only known process of compulsion, in their case, is to order out the home and office 'phones throughout the city at once, thus demonstrating the popular sense of injustice and carrying conviction direct to the source apparently most lacking it.

It may be something of a sacrifice, but it can be borne for a few days, weeks, or months, if it is followed, as it surely will be, by the acquisition of a decent and appreciable service, either at the hands of the P. S. company, or some other agency. This whole matter is simply a question of doing the right thing. The telephone people have had countless public benefits, here and elsewhere, and it must be made to understand that the people have rights and claims that are going to be met. They have done this thing for other cities and towns and Astoria is the second city in Oregon, with the poorest telephone service in the State. Stay with it!

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

Try JELL-O, the dainty, appetizing economical dessert. Can be prepared instantly—simply add boiling water and serve when cool. Flavored just right; sweetened just right; perfect in every way. A 10c package makes enough dessert for a large family. All grocers sell it. Don't accept substitutes. JELL-O complies with all Pure Food Laws. Seven flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Cherry, Peach.

Twenty-Five Cents is the Price of Peace.

The terrible itching and smarting, incident to certain skin diseases, is almost instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

COFFEE

Why Schilling's Best?

Because it is best and your money is yours if you think you don't find it so.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him

New York News Letter

NEW YORK, July 16.—While perhaps not quite in the Sodom and Gomorrah class New York is almost hopelessly an ungodly city, declares Rev. Charles F. Aked, widely known as the pastor of the church of which John D. Rockefeller is the most prominent member. Dr. Aked has startled the somnolent quiet that usually descends on Fifth Avenue churches at this season by pointing out in an article which is to appear in the August number of Appleton's magazine that church membership in this country in proportion to population has fallen off 8000 per cent. since the first half of the last century. It is highly significant in Dr. Aked's opinion that this loss of position among the churches has been a progressive one. As he puts it, if their gain in proportion to population during the first half of the century is represented as 80, during the second half it is represented by 20, during the past 20 years by four, and during the past ten years by one. At this rate it is easy to figure out the time when church pews will be entirely tenantless. Dr. Aked makes the unqualified assertion that if the present course of events continues the churches not only of New York but of the rest of the country as well will have to close their doors within another century. He frankly avows that the church is regarded by many persons as a "back number" and he seems to agree that this view is justified in many instances, for he says that the churches must change their methods or they will be abandoned entirely. The athletic English divine who preaches every Sunday to the greatest aggregation of wealth gathered in any one church in the country proposes to follow up his first assault in Appleton's with other red-hot attacks on the inefficiency of the churches themselves.

New York is going to build a state prison which will be a veritable palace of crime with all the modern conveniences. It will include many of the features which contribute to the success of the city's biggest hotels and in every way will be a jail so tempting that it is feared that many crooks will be moved to adopt the new prison as a permanent home. Sing Sing is famed in story and has sheltered more notorious criminals than any similar institution in the country, but now it is to be superseded by a \$2,000,000 structure on the opposite side of the Hudson. For months a committee has been searching for a site and the one chosen is, it is claimed, unrivaled in location even by any summer hotel. Around this \$2,000,000 establishment will be a mile-long stone wall thirty feet high, on top of which it has been facetiously proposed to install a promenade which in criminal society would correspond to the famous board walk at Atlantic City. One of the advantages of the new site prominently mentioned in advocacy of its selection is Highland Lake, which, within a stone's throw, affords fishing and boating. There is to be a library more fully stocked than that of many a city, and a series of vaults for the safeguarding of the valuables of convicted inmates. Whether these vaults can be used for the storing of plunder with which a criminal may get away, pending his release, remains to be determined. Music, hot and cold baths and telephones are only a few of the minor features. Altogether this new center of the most exclusive life of the criminal 400 is expected to prove so attractive that the police declare there will be a little difficulty in making the arrests which will lead to an opportunity to obtain a suite in it.

It is now expected that the greatest point of interest about this city will soon be the revolving house which is to be constructed by a New Yorker, out on Long Island. This newest thing in domestic construction, which in its own field will be more of a novelty than the forty-story skyscrapers are in theirs, is to be so built that it can be turned around at the will of the owner. Any room in the house or any spot on the piazza can be brought to benefit by the shade in summer or the sun in winter. The wind will blow and the sun shine in any apartment as the owner may wish. This strange house which is to be either round or octagonal in shape will be mounted on ball bearings with the motive power furnished by electricity. All that it will be necessary for its owner to do to face any point of the compass will be to press a button. Its construction will be built on the plan of a railroad turntable and the builder has promised

that it will turn without noise or jar. There will necessarily be many novel features. Altogether the house, which exclusive of land will cost about \$35,000, will for a time at least be one of the greatest curiosities in this part of the country. The owner has already been flooded with bids for exclusive rights as to pictures, exhibition purposes and the like. The man who is going to live in this novel house, however, takes matters very calmly, explaining that he is only building it because he can see no reason for always gazing on the same outlook from each window, and being roasted or frozen in any particular room as the wind and sun may dictate. It is now expected that this first revolving house will be completed next spring.

If there ever was a vote which could absolutely be controlled by one man, that vote is the Teddy Bear vote, and the man Theodore Roosevelt. In spite of the repeated denials from Washington the manufacturers and venders of Teddy Bears continued to believe up to the last moment that the President would find the nomination trust upon him. In such an event of course there would have been a tremendous demand for furry imitations which have come to be accepted as the Roosevelt emblem. The result of the nomination of Taft was to knock the bottom out of the Teddy Bear market, until there is just about as much demand for them as there was for railroad stocks during the panic last fall. Manufacturers who had been busy turning out goods in anticipation of Roosevelt's nomination found themselves overloaded and became bulls in the Teddy Bear market. Dealers who had been equally certain of a third term immediately began to attempt to cancel contracts. Already several suits have resulted, the largest being brought by a manufacturer to compel a dealer to accept and pay for more than \$50,000 worth of Teddy Bears which he had ordered. Mr. Roosevelt's approaching retirement to private life threatens ruin to the Teddy Bear industry, and it is certain that could he have been induced to run the solid Teddy Bear vote would have been in line for him. Apparently the only hope for the once prosperous bear makers is to invent an equally popular Taft emblem.

Probably the most novel scale of prices in New York is that embodied in the schedule just issued covering the price of kisses. The value of such osculatory salutations has long been a matter on which the courts of the city have differed widely. The price as determined by them has varied from a minimum of one cent to a maximum of several thousand dollars. But while law has never been able to establish a schedule commercialism urged on by charity at last has. At an entertainment to be given next week to raise funds for the benefit of the destitute crippled children of the city kisses will be sold by a young woman who has volunteered her services. The following is the remarkable price list which she has established entirely new:

Boys under 19 years of age, 15 cents.
Young men between the age of 19 and 25, 5 cents.
College students, 80 cents.
Men from 25 to 40 years of age, \$1.
Old men, \$1.35.
Theatrical managers, \$2.
Millionaires, 95 cents.
Children, 10 cents.
Politicians, free.

Just why millionaires should be accorded such a low price is not known, but it is claimed that this surprising list has been systematically worked out, and that the figure in each case is calculated to result in the greatest number of sales.

Was in Poor Health For Years

Ira W. Kelley, of Mansfield, Pa., writes: "I was in poor health for two years, suffering from kidney and bladder trouble, and spent considerable money consulting physicians without obtaining any marked benefit, but was cured by Foley's Kidney Cure, and I desire to add my testimony that it may be the cause of restoring the health of others." Refuse substitutes. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

War Against Consumption

All nations are endeavoring to check the ravages of consumption, the "white plague" that claims so many victims each year. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds perfectly and you are in no danger of consumption. Do not risk your health by taking some unknown preparation when Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain in results. The genuine is in a yellow package.

COAL IN WASHINGTON

Gain in Production, Prices, and Value. Products For Year 1907.

Although a good part of the market for Washington coal in California has been lost through the increased production of fuel oil in that state Washington shared in the general increase in the production of coal in 1907. The total output for the year was 3,680,532 short tons, having a spot value of \$7,679,801, an increase of 404,348 short tons, or 12.34 per cent. in quantity, and of \$1,771,367, or 29.98 per cent. in value, compared with 1906. The average price per ton advanced from \$1.80 in 1906 to \$2.09 in 1907.

During the first ten months of the year the coal-mining industry of the State was in a highly satisfactory condition. In November and December, however, owing to the financial disturbances, the output of the mines was curtailed about 33 percent. But for this the production would probably have exceeded 4,000,000 tons. The number of men employed in the coal mines of Washington increased from 4,529 in 1906 to 5,945 in 1907, and the average number of working days increased from 266 to 273. The only decrease shown in the statistics of coal production in Washington in 1907 as compared with 1906 was in the productive capacity of the employees, the average yearly tonnage per man having declined from 723.4 tons in 1906 to 619 tons in 1907. The average daily production per man decreased from 272 to 227 tons.

Nearly all the mines of the State are operated on an eight-hour schedule, 5,594 men out of a total of 5,945 employed working eight hours a day in 1907.

Washing apparatus has been installed at 15 plants in the State, and the total amount of coal washed during 1907 was 799,015 tons yielding 644.01 tons of cleaned coal and 154,514 tons of refuse.

D. C. Botting, State mine inspector, reports that the total number of accidents in the coal mines of Washington in 1907 was 131, of which 36 were fatal. The death rate per thousand of employees was 6.06, and the number of tons mined for each life lost was 102,237. This makes an unfavorable comparison with the casualty statistics for 1906 and particularly with those for 1905. In 1906 the death rate per thousand of employees was 4.86 and the tonnage for each life lost was 148,917; in 1905 the death rate per thousand was 2.73, with a tonnage of 220,379 for each life lost.

The coal beds of Washington are found in the western and central portions of the State, and are mined in five principal fields—the North Puget Sound field, including the coal mines of Skagit and Whatcom counties; the South Puget Sound field, comprising the Puget Sound basin, just east of Seattle; the Roslyn field, in Kittitas County, on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains; and the Southwestern field, embracing the counties of Lewis and Cowlitz.

The coals of Washington range from lignite to bituminous coking coals, and including some natural coke and anthracite. The bituminous coking coals of Washington are the only coking coals on the Pacific slope of the United States. They are found in the Wilkeson-Carbonado district, in the South Puget Sound field, and also in the North Puget Sound field, but coke is now made only in the district first named. The Wilkeson-Carbonado coal runs high in ash and is usually washed before coking. The lignite or subbituminous coals of Newcastle and Renton, in the South Puget Sound field, are generally of high grade and well suited for domestic use. The steamship consumption in the trade with Alaska and the Orient is now the most important market for the high-grade bituminous coals of Washington.

An advance chapter of the volume Mineral Resources of the United States, calendar year, 1907, on the production of coal, by E. W. Parker, giving the statistics presented above, together with similar facts in regard to the other States, will soon be published by the United States Geological Survey.

G. B. Burhans Testifies After 4 Years

G. B. Burhans, of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick dust sediment, and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed and I am evidently cured to stay cured, and heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble."

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My stock of men's and boy's shoes is unsurpassed for quality. Close buying and low expenses enable me to sell the best qualities at lowest prices.

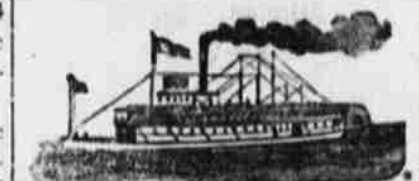
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GEORGE B. TUTTLE,
Exchange Officer.
7-16-08